## THE SOUTH.

The Movement from East Tennessee on the North Carolina Raffroads.

MOSBY'S MEN AT WORK.

Maximilian Aiding the Rebels Sub Rosa.

INDIAN BATTLE IN TEXAS.

THE REBELS DEFEATED AND DRIVEN.

Lee on the Arming of the Negroes.
[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 22]
Separal Lee writes as follows to Mr. Miles, of Sou

bout.

We should not wait the slow progress of volunteering by the negroes. The reward of freedom before them is a sufficient to make them fight faithfully for us and someslives. They want nothing to do with Yankee freedom. They have no confidence in Yankees. And what glorious thing it would be for history to tell that the forth was whipped and conquered by the assistance of egroes for whose benefit they falsely pretend that this ray was waged.

Arming the Negroes Indefinitely Postponed.

The proposition to arm two hundred thousand negroes,
which passed the Confederate House on Monday, was indefinitely postponed by the Schate on Tuesday by
one majority. The Richmond Dispatch thinks it will

The Houston (fexas) Telegraph of February 8 prints to correspondence which lately passed between Colonel Pyron, commanding at San Antonio, and General Floren-ino Lopez, commanding Maximilian's troops on the boregraph). The former assures General Lopez that it is the desire of his government to cherish the most amicable

Colonet C. L. Pruox, commanding. letter from Eagle Pass to the Galveston News gives he following respecting the sympathy of Gen. Lopez for

Since the arrival of Gen. Lopez it has been quiet and enderly. It is peculiarly fortunate to the people of Texas as well as the inhabitants of this valley that so intelligent and fri indly a commander has been placed in command of this department. He is a warm friend to the sause, and as he can, rub rosa, b render us assidance. He easures me that the commander at Matamoros, as well as every government officer, entertains fully his sentiments. He says that if we can hold out during the c ming spring, France will recognize us, and demand a candion of hostificia. Of this fact he says he is certain. France is only waiting to recall her armise, which are now separated at great distances in four divisions. That will be accomplished by spring, when recognition will follow at the risk of a near with the United States.

Indian Battle in Texas.

[From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, Feb. 8.]
On the 15th of January a scouting party of Rangers and militia had a fight at the head of the Concho with a lerge party of Indians. The Rangers lost in the fight twelve killed and eighteen wounded; the militia nineteen killed and twenty seven wounded. The number of Indians killed is unknown, but supposed to be some seventy or eighty. The weather was exceedingly cold, and the anow knee deep where the fight took place. Among the whites killed were Captains Guillentine and Culver, of Erath county, and Captain Barnes, of Bosque county, all good citizens and No. 1 Indian fighters. The Indians are still in strong force on the Concho, and fears of serious depredations during the spring are apprehended.

Indians are still in strong force on the Concho, and fears of serious depredations during the spring are apprahenced.

FIRE REBELS REPFLSED AND DRIVEN.

[From the San Antonio (Texas) News.]

Captain De Armand, of General McAdoo's staff, frontier service, informs us that, a few days ago, information was sent down to headquarters, Fred-ricksburg, that a party of our soldiers had very recently had a most desperate fight with a large number of Indians in the upper country. The fight is reported to have taken place somewhere on the South Concho, and it is supposed the Indians numbered at loast five hundred. They were encamped and had with them women and children. They are said to have been finely armed with long range runs, but their horses were quite poor and weak. The number of our mon engaged in the fight we have not ascertained, but the casualties reported would indicate a goodly number. Our force were repulsed in their attack on the indian camp, with a loss of twenty killed and thirty-two wounded, and were driven back, leaving the slain in the hands of the savages. As to the loss sustained by the Indians we are unable to say anything.

OTHER DEPREDATIONS BY THE INDIANS.

[From the Austin (Texas) State Gazette.]

We have reports of a large number of recent acts of murder and thoft by the savages on the frontier. We have a recent letter from Fort Mason, mentioning Indian cutrages perpetrated within a few miles of that place. The murder of Mrs. Joy and her daughter, of Mrs. Todd, of a negre girl; the wounding of Mr. Todd and capture of his daughter Alice, a lovely girl of thirteen years of age, who had returned home only a short time previous from a distant school. The Indians were dressed like white persons, wearing hats, shoes and jean clothing.

Can it be that these things are the forerunners of the federal advance on Northern Texas the coming spring, which our private information from that quarter informs to as more than likely to take place? Our authorities and our people must siumber no longer. Be prepared f

The Defences of Galveston, Texas.

[From the Galveston-Houston (Texas) News, Feb. 7.]

The defences of Galveston are being improved and enterged. A large number of negroes are at work strengthening the fortifications. It was runored that a circular was to be issued ordering non-combatants to leave the Miland. The inhabitants were resolved not to leave unless absolutely compelled. The soldiers had destroyed many buildings in the suburbs of the city for firewood. Nine blocckaders were off the bar on the 28th. We have said several times that if General Waker can feel that he has a determined people at his back he will be able to defend this coast against any aftack. We believe he has met with such demonstrations as will give him the assurance. We know he is fully determined to meet the enemy at the onteide, and prevent any foothold being lost by us or gained by them. Let our people sustain him, and they will see it.

Exodus of the Northern Louisianians to Texas.

A Shreveport letter to the Galveston-Houston News says that many of the best planters are leaving their homes to emigrate to the interior of Texas. The Houston Telegraph confirms this, and adds:

The information we have leads us to believe that a very large number of the citizens of Louisiana are making their way to Texas, with all their movable property, with a view to security, and perhaps to permanent readence. The latter will be the result of four-fifths of these immigrations, provided these people find homes to sult them in this State. They certainly will find plenty of room

and plenty of uncultivated lands, unsury

Matamores Not a Free Port.

[From the Heuston Telegraph, Feb. 8.]

We are informed that Matamores is no longer a free port, but that all goods passing through are now required to pay the same duties as in Tampico, the duties on many classes of goods are very heavy, at the result of this change will inevitably be to check importations by that route.

Rebel Kentucky Patriotisms.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 22]
A gentleman, now a resident of this city, formerly dentucky, proposes to put his able-bodied alaves at the laposal of General Lee. He thus gives unmistakely vidence of his patriotism. Not only so, but he intended to the comfortably equip each men, and furnish him liberal rith money to secure comforts in camp. Here is an emple worthy of imitation. Who will follow?

From Charleston.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 22]
In the absence of official information we abstain
other reports, less reliable, of the military situati
South Carolina.

From East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 22.]
We have confirmation of the report of an expedition of the compy from Knoxville in the direction of Greenville, but there are various surmines of its objects.
A letter from Wytheville, dated the 18th inst, sayai.—The enemy, four thousand five hundred strong, under Tennessee. Their outports are north of Greenville. Prisoners brought in by our scouts state that it is the intention of the enemy to occupy the whole State, if possible, on the day of election, the 22d instant. The same deeds of murder that East Tennessee has witnessed daily since the war commenced are still being executed. No man's life is safe an hour.
The same writer adds:—Glitner's brigade of Keutucky cavalry had an engagement last Saturday, at Ball's bridge, in Lee county, Va., twenty-live miles north of Cumberland Gap, resulting in a splendid victory to our arms. Our loss was not over sixty killed and wounded.

Still Another Rebel Financial Bill.

to the use of the army as shall be necessary; the rest to the general uses of the treasury, for the payment of appropriations.

The scheme also proposes the issuing of a new class of notes call d "revenue bills," to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, which are to be paid for services rendered and contracts made after the month of May next. These revenue bills are to be paid on specie valuations, and are to be redeemed in government cotton at fifty cents a pound, when presented in amounts equivalent to the value of one or more bales of cotton. When redeemed they may be rebsued. The outton so redeemed from the government, and all cotton and tobacco transferred by government, are to be forever afterwards exempt from impressment, and may be exported to neutral countries without restriction, except the payment of export duties; to secure which exemption and privilege the property is to be identified by proper marks.

The advantage to the public interests of this scheme, if it turns out to be pradicable, is apparent. The government secures the immediate use or the cotton and tobacco in the confederacy, on a credit which will continue at least two years after the expiration of the war. It makes this cotton, at fifty cents a pound, the basis of a new issue of paper, which is intended to be equivalent to gold, because convertible into cotton at the gold price of fifty cents per pound; and which, if this object succeeds, may operate to bring prices down to their normal rates. If the old rates should thus be re-established, a currency of two hundred millions in the form of these revenue bills would be ample for the government and she community.

But the bill of the special committee on taxation seems

of two hundred millions in the form of these revenue bills would be ample for the government and the community.

But the bill of the special committee on taxation seems to provide for the certain defeat of its own object in this regard, by embodying an authority to the Scoretary of the Treasury to make a further issue of Treasury notes to such an amount as shall be necessary for paying off all liabilities of the government that are now due and unpaid. The public know that these liabilities exceed four hundred millions of dollars. The addition to the present outstanding five hundred millions of circulation would render the whole present currency valueless.

The bill further provides that the taxes in kind for 1885 and 1866 shall be twostenths instead of one; but the value of this tax in kind shall be credited upon the general tax on property, and is to be estimated according to the market prices of commodities in Treasury notes. Furthermore, all agricultural productions which shall be impressed after the month of May next shall be paid for in revenue bills—that is to say, at the old specie rates.

The tax on incomes, trades, professions and employments is to be double what it was for the year 1864. Such are the principal provisions of this new scheme of finance, which has been brought forward in competition with the scheme proposed by Mr. Trenholm. Its lending features are the impressment of cotton and tobacco, and the substitution of revonue bills, redeemable in cotton after the first of June next, for the currency now extant. It proposes to enlarge the present circulation by four hundred millions, and then to leave it to be absorbed, as far as may be, by the taxes of 1866 and 1866. In this particular the plan it very defective. No increase of the present circulation organic for the money taxes of 1866 and 1866 will not absorb the circulation algering defect will have to be remedied; and we have only to add that the preponderance of opinion, in and sut of Congress, seems to be in favor of the plan of taxation a

Reported Outrages on Rebel Prisoners.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 22]

From some of our prisoners recently returned from Camp Chase, we hear that the Yankee authorities are using all means—the vilest deception, of course, and sometimes actual violence—to induce or constrain our prisoners to take the oath of allegiance. When one lot of prisoners were sent off from Camp Chase the remander were told that there was no prospect of a general exchange, that they had been left in the lurch, and that no other means remained for their extrication from prison than to swear allegiance to the Yankee government. This ingenious deception is, of course, not without some effect.

The few hundred prisoners recently returned from Camp Chase, before their departure, were drawn up in a line, and each was required, when his name was called, to say "yes," if he desired to be exchanged, and "No," if he preferred to remain in the North. Out of three hundred men one answered "No." One of his commede undertook to rebuke him. He was singled out by the Provost Marshal, placed in from shorten the effect of the war. We have been promised the name of this unfortunate person, as it has been suggested that the circumstances of the outrage furnish grounds for seme sort of retailston.

The Twenty-Second of February in Rich-[From the Richmond Examines, Feb. 22 ]
This day, at once the anniversary of the birth of

## RICHMOND.

Heavy Firing Before Petersburg on Feb. 21.

NO EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSE.

The Enemy Making Preparations for a Movement.

THEIR PROBABLE DESIGNS.

Universal Celebration of Washington's Birthday by the Army,

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

from a short furlough, and will resume command of his old corps.

Admiral Buchanan and Commodore Radford are both in this vicinity, and have had interviews with General Grant within a week.

Robert Lincoln con of the Provident reported to these

Robert Lincoln, son of the President, reported to these headquarters yesterday for duty on the staff. He has lately been appointed an assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain.

lately been appointed an assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain.

THE EXCHANGE

Three hundred and fifty officers and five hundred enlisted men were exchanged and sent on to Annapolis yesterday. Over four thousand have been exchanged here within ten days. The rebeis are acting in good faith in the details of exchange, and the prisoners recently delivered have not the starved emaciated appearance of some who have gone before. Among the officers sent down yesterday were General Hays and Duffle, Major Matlock and Lieutenant Sholes.

General Hays was the agent named by the Union government for the distribution of supplies sent to our prisoners in the Danville, Salisbury and Richmond prisones; but as these have all been emptied by the energy of those having the matter in charge, there was no further need of his services.

The first iot of negro soldiers exchanged during the war, fourteen in number, were delivered to Lieutenant Colonel Muliord yesterday, among a lot of white soldiers. If left to act unofficially, there is no question but that the Confederate authorities will gladly exchange negroes for white men; but if called upon to recognize the rightful status of a black soldier, in any official form, other than this, they will probably decline to do so.

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatch.

CAVALY HEADQUARTERS,
ARMY OF THE POTONAC, Feb. 23, 1865. }
Yesterday an officer of ours had a talk over the picket conversation on the subject of the evacuation of Charles-ton, the latter said, "That is nothing. We will astonish refer to the evacuation of Richmond or Petersburg, or both? The evacuation of one or both of said places is

wounded on Picket.

The following were wounded yesterday while on picket

wm. H. Butler, Co. D, 24th New York cavalry. John Williams, Co. H, 10th New York cavalry. Major Benj. F. Seva, Tenth New York, has reported in the field for duty.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Mr. Wm. H. Merriam's Despatch. HRADQUARTERS, Feb. 22-Evening.

the usual freedom. They all continue to assert that the robel soldiery look upon the content as already vir-tually ended. But few of them will be left to participate

THE MEGROES TO HE TESTED IN A SPRING CAMPAION.

Davis has, it is now known, decided to make a spring and summer campaign, with the negro element of his rickety confederacy as the basis. This will be by far the shortest campaign of the whole war. The reason is obvious. It is proper to add, however, that it has been ascertained here that there is some little division of opinion among the rebel negroes upon the question of rebel loyalty, and how they shall act when it comes up to them in practical shape. There can be but one ultimate solution to this issue.

THE CAUSE OF THE DEASTER TO THE SCHULTS.

Deserters say that the robel torpedo with which the robel flag of truce steamer Schults came in contact and was blown up, a few days since, had been moved from its original position by the tide. This fact was noticed by the robels on the bank of the river adjacent to the scene of the explosion.

Mr. John A. Brandy's Deepatch.

Mr. John A. Brady's Dospatch. HEADQUARTERS, TWENTS-PIPTS ARMY CORPS, Feb. 22, 1865.

The morning was celebrated by a grand review of the First division, at present, in the absence of General Wide on leave, under command of Brevet Brigadier General Draper. General Wittel expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of the troops.

ORLEMBATION AT CORPS HEADQUARTERS.

Throughout the day extensive preparations were made at corps headquarters to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, and night found a large party collected. Lieutenant Colonel Ladd brought up a minstret hand with him, the members of which had no

An officer who arrived from the army to-day reports that three days ago the signal officer from the observatory of the Second corps discovered rebel movements, apparently with the intention of massing troops before the Ninth corps.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Heavy Firing at Petersburg on the Alst

There has been for several hours this afternoon heavy firing on our extreme right, but the cause of it is as yet

SHELLING THE REBEL WORKING PARTIES BEFORE

FRIERBURG.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 22.]

The enemy got up a furious shelling in front of Pelegaburg on Monday, caused by the appearance of a Confederate working party. Several shells exploded in the city of Petersburg and numbers fell in Blandford. Grant is extending the line of railway to his new position on

works on the Brunswick stage road, between Ream's station and Monck's Neck bridge, two miles below the

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Assembly Committee on Cities have set down the Paid Fire Department bill for a hearing on Wednesday next at four o'clock P. M.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1868.

ate the Company of the Garden of Foun-

Authorizing the New York Butchers' Hide and Mels-ing Association.

Incorporating the Knickerbocker Gas Company, Relative to the foreclosure of mortgages by adver-

tisement.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and News Room of New York.

Increasing the rates of pilotage of Hell Gate pilota, Amending the law designating legal holidays.

Providing for raising money to pay the interest on the New York bounty bonds. Passed.

For the relief of the holders of unsecured bonds of the New York and Eric Railroad Company.

Assembly. ALBARY, Feb. 24, 1868.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

For a public market in Brooklyn.

The Harlem and Broadway Railroad bill.

For a railroad in Thirlish street, New York.

For the bester regulation of malt liquors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The Crosstown Railroad.

To incorporate the Father Matthew Total Abetinence Society of New York.

For the better regulation of the sale of beer and malt liquors.

For the better regulation of the sale of beer and main liquors.

The Straum presented a despatch from Secretary Stanton, announcing the fall of Wilmington. (Applause.) narrows.

To incorporate the Union Hotel Company of Buffalo. To provide for the payment of litterest on the bonds authorized by the Supervisors of New York. Read a third time and passed.

To authorize the city of Poughkeepsie to borrow maner.

To authorize the city of Poughkeepate to nortow money.

The State Bounty Tax bill was then read a third time and passed.

To incorporate the New York Accident Insurance Company.

For a railroad in Grand street.

BY Mr. Samprona—Directing the Committee on Railroads to investigate complaints against the Central Railroad. Passed by a vote of 42 to 46.

By Mr. REED—Tendering thanks to General Sherman and his army for the capture of Charleston and Wilmington.

DAYID A. FOWLER, DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK.

David A. Fowler, Esq., Deputy County Clerk, died suddenly at his residence on Friday morning last, his death being eaused, as we learn, by pleuro-pneumonia. This announcement will be received with regret by a wide circle of official associates and personal friends, to whom he had endeared himself by years of service in public life, characterized alike by ability and integrity. An interesting family suffers a most afflicting bereavement in the removal of husband and father, and the public service also sustains a great loss.

Mr. Fowler was nearly sixty-two years of age, having been born at White Plains, Westchester county, on the 11th of April, 1803. He came to this city very carly in life, and in 1836 was appointed a clerk in the office of James Guitek, Ragister of Deeds in March, 1837, he was transferred to a clerkship in the office of the Assistant Register in Chancery, where he remained for ten years, until 1847, when he received the responsible appointment of Clerk in Equity in the County Clerk's office, during the incumbency of the late James Conner, Esq. From that time, without interval, he was identified with the County Clerk's office, during the incumbency of the late James Conner, Esq. From that time, without interval, he was identified with the County Clerk's office, never varying in his effects to uphold its correctness and efficiency. He continued Clerk in Equity until January, 1888, when he was appointed Deputy County Clerk by Richard B. Connolly, Esq. In that position he remained, literally up to the moment of death, and less than three days before his decease he was at his post of duty. His tenure of that office aztended throughout the remainder of the term of Mr. Comolly, through those of Mr. John Clancy, Mr. Genet, and briefly line that of Mr. Conner, all of whom, as well as all who fight ecoasion to come into efficial intercourse with his, recognised the affaller guiterman singularly compliand with the, the upright official. In his death the county

HALIPAY, Feb. 24, 1865.

CITY AFFAIRS.

THE SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION.

The City Inspector's Department Continued.

Street Cleaning Still Under Investigation.

TESTIMONY TO CLOSE TO-DAY

A Slight Contempt of Court Committed by a Witness,

The Senatorial Committee uset yesterday morning at the usual hour, two members being present. The City Inspector's Department being still under investigation, and the counsel for the Citizens' Association having ex-hausted their evidence, witnesses for the defence were

noon; do not perform any duties outside of the office, unless in cases where arrests are made for violations of the city ordinances, in which cases I may have to go to the courts; Mr. Carr called the health wardens together on one occasion to give them instructions, by the direction of the City Inspector; for my part, i cannot tell whether Mr. Carr performed his duty faithfully or not; his office was on the floor above mine, and I was seldom there; thought while he was there that he was a faithful officer; don't recollect raying to Mr. Carr that it would be impossible to got ton of the health wardens of the his would be impossible to got ton of the health wardens of the his would be impossible to got ton of the health wardens of the his would be impossible to got ton of the health wardens of the his would be repeated to the wardens of the his would be repeated to the wardens of the his would be repeated to the wardens of the his would be repeated to the wardens of the his would be repeated to the wardens of the wholes of the wardens wrote them for them; have no reason to think that they did not write them themselves; cannot tell exactly what month the smallpox broke out in; the disease is confined to no particular locality; don't think it necessary for a health warden to be a physician; they are instructed to ascertain from the attending physician—who is required by law to report all contagous diseases—what is the nature of the disease of any patient reported sick in his district.

Judge Whiting—Do you know the name of the inspector of the Twenty-second ward?

Witness—The name of metal to impact of the inspector of the Twenty-second ward?

Witness—The name of the contagous in the witness of the contagous the wardens of the hought not, he was a proving that a dead horse was be found at the same place, and asked the witness whether this was not one and the same horse.

The witness afth the thought not, because reports and been received for the languser of the wardens and the witness and wardens and first the ward

Q. How much did it cost you to clean the streets you speak of?

A. I don't think you have any right to ask me that question. To clean the streets of the city on one day it would take from three hundred to three hundred and fifty men, besides about ten machines; the dirt would probably bring twenty-five cents a load.

Q. For cleaning Broadway, First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, under the Hackley contract, how much money did you get?

A. I prefer not to answer the question, I lost money on the contract—four or five thousand dollars; and, therefore, would not like to answer the question.

Mr. Munger—Do you refuse to answer the question; and I sak you again whether you refuse to answer?

Witness—I do.

Mr. Munger—We will make you answer the question; and I sak you again whether you refuse to answer?

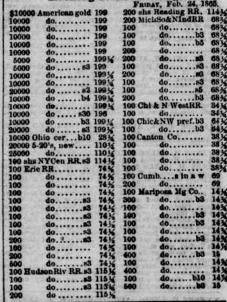
Witness—Yeu may do as you please; I de line to answer the question.

Mr. Munger—Regressial Arms, take this men into

custody.

The Sergeant obeyed the order of the Chairman, and the winess was put under arrest.

Gaores White was the next witness examined He tes-



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